

book will stimulate further research in plecopteran phylogeny, as well as other related disciplines.—*Sule Oygur, Dept. of Entomology. American Museum of Natural History, New York, New York 10024-5192.*

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Verzeichnis der Sandlaufkäfer der Welt (Coleoptera, Cicindelidae [Checklist of the Tiger Beetles of the World (Coleoptera, Cicindelidae)]).—Jürgen Wiesner, 1993. Hago-Druck, Karlsrud-Ittersbach Verlag Erna Bauer, Siedlung 15, 7538 Keltern-Weiler, Germany, 364 pp. Price: US \$75.00 plus \$5.00 postage and handling from Sciences Naturelles, 2 rue Mellene, 60200 Venette, France.

My first reaction to reading the announcement of Jürgen Wiesner's catalogue was to question if our present state of knowledge of tiger beetle systematics and distribution warranted so ambitious a project. My answer? Yes and no. Not since Walther Horn's treatise (1908, 1910, 1915, *Genera Insectorum* 82: 487 pp.), monumental still, has anyone attempted a work of such scope. Wiesner's work is a foundation on which to build.

Wiesner's catalogue consists of a Foreword in German and English (p. 6), a systematic section (pp. 7–230), literature citations into 1992 (pp. 231–274), an alphabetical index (pp. 275–343), and an index (pp. 344–364).

The most positive uses of the catalogue are its ease of use and concentration of information. Different print sizes and spacing permit easy scanning. Each section is a high point: the systematic section with references, subspecies, synonymies, and ranges; the literature section with citations through at least early 1992; the alphabetical index with all names cited from family to subspecies and varieties, recognized names in bold print and cross-referenced to the associated genus or species, and synonyms in small print and cross-referenced to their proper taxon; and a systematic index which serves excellently as a checklist.

There are some detractions in the book, some that should be corrected in future editions, and some that counter my own personal preference. None interferes with the book's overall excellence.

1. Typographical errors are few so I am uncertain if spellings such as *Platychile*, *Picnochile*, and *Ropaloteres* are lapsi or intended as I have neither researched the original citations nor am I fluent in the niceties of Greek etymology. The spelling

of *-cheila* (Greek: lip) is inconsistent being rendered severally as *-cheila*, *-chila*, or *-chile* (e.g., *Amblycheila*, *Neochila*, and *Platychile* respectively).

2. Despite Article 36a of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, 3rd edition, 1985, Wiesner credits authorship of nomotypic ranks between subfamily and subtribe to others than Latreille for Cicindelidae Latreille 1806 (e.g., Cicindelinae Csiki 1906, Cicindelini Sloane 1906, and Cicindelina W. Horn 1908). Latreille is the author of all four names.

3. Theses and dissertations, although not constituting formal publication, do contain valuable information. Several from the United States and Canada and widely quoted in the literature were not cited by Wiesner. I do not personally accept the philosophy of some that an author is not obligated to refer to a given available source.

4. Wiesner uses species-groups inconsistently. Among others, *Ctenostoma*, *Tricondyla*, *Collyris*, *Megacephala*, and *Therates* are so divided but *Cicindela*, quite established in the literature (e.g., Rivalier's subdivisions of his subgenus *Cicindela*), is not.

5. In listings of subspecies under a given species, Wiesner does not give the nominate subspecies its own lower case letter. Personally, I would number the nominate subspecies "a" and each succeeding subspecies "b," etc.

6. The English version of the Introduction is replete with grammatical errors, some phrases so incomprehensible to me that I needed to read the German version. Wiesner must have this section carefully proof-read for future editions.

Despite the daunting price, Wiesner's contribution is invaluable to every student of tiger beetle systematics. I have happily converted his systematic index into a checklist for curatorial purposes. The wealth of literature listings greatly reduces my time for gathering sources. Anyone studying any sort of comparative biology of any series of species can determine instantly how those species may be interrelated. My heartfelt thanks go to Dr. Wiesner for his work and my hope as well that the next edition will have the minor flaws eliminated.—*Sanford Leffler, 4701 15th Av. NE, #6, Seattle, Washington 98105.*

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Biology and Conservation of the Monarch Butterfly.—Stephen B. Malcolm and Myron P. Zalucki, editors. 1993. Natural History Museum of Los Angeles Science Series no. 38. Los Angeles, California. 419 pp. Price: \$90.00 (cloth).

The natural history of the monarch butterfly (Nymphalidae, Danainae, *Danaus plexippus*, L.) has without doubt been more thoroughly studied than that of any other insect, if not any living thing. The monarch has been a model organism in studies of mimicry, ecological chemistry, migration and overwintering biology and its subfamily is one of the few butterfly groups with a robust phylogenetic hypothesis of relationships (Ackery and Vane-Wright, 1984). It is also probable that the monarch is the only economically unimportant insect to have had two international symposia devoted to its biology and conservation. This book is the proceedings of the Second International Conference on the Monarch Butterfly, or "Moncon 2," held at the Los Angeles County Museum on 2–5 September 1986.